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## GEOGRAPHICAL RECORD

### AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

**Award of the Cullum Geographical Medal to Emmanuel de Margerie.** The Cullum Geographical Medal of the American Geographical Society for 1919 has been awarded to Emmanuel de Margerie, the eminent French authority on geographical geology, as the field has been termed that he has made peculiarly his own. M. de Margerie is a voluminous writer, a bibliography of his works to 1917 enumerating over 350 items. He is possibly best known for his masterly annotated French translation of Suess's "Das Antlitz der Erde." M. de Margerie has made a special study of the physical geography of the United States, on which subject he may without exaggeration be said to be more widely read than any other person, irrespective of nationality. In 1912 he was a member of the Society's Transcontinental Excursion across the United States.

The presentation will be made at Paris by the American Ambassador. An announcement will be made in a later issue of the *Review*.

**Meetings of March.** An inter-monthly meeting of the American Geographical Society was held on Tuesday evening, March 11, at the Engineering Societies' Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street. President Greenough presided. The lecturer of the evening was Mr. Herman Montagu Donner, the Anglo-Finnish poet and a recognized authority on Finland. The address dealt with the geography and history of Finland and the recent struggles of the Finnish people.

A monthly meeting of the Society was held on March 25. President Greenough presided. He submitted the names of 17 candidates for Fellowship, each of whom had been approved by the Council, and they were confirmed as Fellows of the Society. Thereupon Professor J. Paul Goode of the Department of Geography of the University of Chicago addressed the Society on "America as a World Power." As on the occasion of his previous lecture before the Society at the beginning of the war (*Geogr. Rev.*, Vol. 1, 1916, p. 371) maps and diagrams in the form of lantern slides were used to great advantage to make clear the multitude of geographic, ethnic, and economic factors involved.

### NORTH AMERICA

**Progress in Signposting the Western Deserts.** The novel work of erecting sign posts in our Western deserts that will direct the traveler to watering places was mentioned in the *Geographical Review* (Vol. 4, 1917, p. 395). This movement was then only in its initial stages. Since that time the U. S. Geological Survey has continued operations, having now completed a survey of about 60,000 square miles in the Sonoran Desert province of southern California and southwestern Arizona (*U. S. Geol. Survey 39th Annual Rept.*, Washington, 1918, pp. 118-119). This province extends northwest-southeast between the Arizona Highlands and the Los Angeles ranges; on the north it is limited by the Great Basin; on the south it continues along the eastern coastal plain of the Gulf of California into the state of Sonora, Mexico. The southern end of Death Valley, at the northern end of the province, was also investigated.

"This region was selected because it is the driest, hottest, and least explored part of the desert region, and also because of the strategic importance of obtaining information on the water supplies along the 350 miles of national frontier that it includes. The field work was done by four parties, each of which consisted of one geologist and one non-technical assistant outfitted with an automobile and light camping equipment. Practically all watering places in the region were examined, about 160 samples of water were collected and shipped to the water-resources laboratory at Washington, D. C., for analysis, and a general exploration was made of the geography, geology, and ground-water conditions of the region. The maps prepared and the data obtained were made available to the Army engineers for incorporation in the progressive military map of the United States. Guides with maps are being prepared for publication.

"Signs directing travelers to water were erected at 167 localities in California and 138 in Arizona. . . . They are of two sizes. . . . Most of the larger signs, of which 470 were erected, give the names, distances, and directions to four watering places; most of the smaller signs, 165 of which were erected, give the names, distances, and directions to two watering places. The work done last year is a part of a comprehensive

plan for mapping and marking the watering places in the entire arid region lying east of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mountains and west of a line running approximately from eastern Oregon through Salt Lake City and Santa Fe to the mouth of Pecos River." (On the Western deserts in general see D. T. MacDougal: North American Deserts, *Geogr. Journ.*, Vol. 39, 1912, pp. 105-123, with map by Forrest Shreve, 1:15,000,000; on Death Valley cf.: M. W. Harrington: Notes on the Climate and Meteorology of Death Valley, California, *U. S. Weather Bureau Bull. No. 1*, 1892, and Ellsworth Huntington: Death Valley and Our Future Climate, *Harper's Magazine*, May, 1916, pp. 919-928. An excellent account of the physical geography, vegetation, and biogeography of the Sonoran Desert province is to be found in E. A. Mearns: Mammals of the Mexican Boundary of the United States, *Bull. U. S. Natl. Museum No. 66*, Part I, 1907.)

**The Major Controls of the Climates of the United States.** The most important controls of the climates of the United States, as given in a recent discussion of this subject by Professor Robert DeC. Ward (*Monthly Weather Rev.*, Vol. 46, 1918, pp. 464-468), are (1) latitude, (2) land and water, (3) mountain barriers, (4) altitude, (5) prevailing winds, (6) ocean currents, and (7) storms. Latitude obviously stands first. Upon it depend the prevailing annual and seasonal differences in temperature between the northern and the southern portions of the country. Yet many other factors have to be taken into account, e.g. winds, which, importing heat or cold from a distance, wipe out climatic boundaries and often to a marked degree—sometimes even completely—nullify the effects of latitude. The influence of latitude may also be wholly overcome by the effects of land and water. North America as a whole is cooler in winter and warmer in summer than the adjacent oceans in similar latitudes. The marked and systematic deflections of the January and the July isotherms clearly show this. Neither the Pacific nor the Atlantic Ocean can attain its maximum control over the climates of the continent—the former, because of the presence of the mountain barrier near the west coast; the latter, because it is on the lee side of the continent. The Gulf of Mexico has a marked influence over the rainfall and the temperatures of the eastern United States. To the south, southeast, and southwest winds which prevail over the eastern sections in summer, much, if not most, of the warm-season rainfall is due. Furthermore, throughout the year and especially in winter, temporary warm and damp winds, associated with passing storm conditions, blow with considerable frequency from southerly directions and carry the warming influence of the Gulf far northward. The Great Lakes are of relatively subordinate climatic significance as major controls but show local effects of distinct economic importance. Among these effects are the later occurrence of the first killing frost in autumn and the earlier date of last killing frost in spring, in favored localities to leeward of the Lakes.

The Sierra Nevada-Cascades are the most important climatic barrier in the country, as they prevent the influence of the Pacific Ocean from being carried far inland. Thus the Pacific Slope climates are sharply defined and are separated from the interior, where the rainfall is less and the ranges of temperature are greater. The Rocky Mountains, together with their subsidiary ranges, are less significant as a climatic barrier than they would be were there no Pacific ranges. The Appalachians are not effective. They are not high. They are near the leeward margin of the continent. They are more or less parallel, during much of the year, to the direction of the prevailing winds. The greatest and most widespread effects of altitude are naturally found in the western plateau and mountain region, where the varied topography gives rise to a great variety of local climates. Prevailing winds have marked climatic effects. In summer, the prevailing wind may be a warm one, as over most of the eastern United States, and the summer heat is therefore increased. Or the prevailing winter wind may be a cold one, as in New England, thus making the winters more severe.

A glance at the isothermal charts of the world at once shows the effects of ocean currents in deflecting the isotherms along the coasts of the United States. Off the Pacific coast the isotherms are carried poleward by the warm eddy which sweeps around the Gulf of Alaska and equatorward by the southward-flowing current along the coast of southern California. The result is a spreading of the isotherms and a weak poleward temperature gradient. The Gulf Stream carries the isotherms northward along the southern and central Atlantic coasts, while the Labrador Current carries them southward along the coast of New England and of the Canadian provinces. It is partly for this reason that there is such a very rapid temperature gradient northward along this coast, amounting to 2.7° F. per latitude degree in January.

Cyclones and anticyclones are essential controls of climate in the latitudes of the "prevailing westerly" winds. Climate is average weather, and the different weather types give climates their distinctive characters and to a large extent determine the amount and distribution of temperature, of rain and snow, of humidity, of cloudiness.

This latter subject has been more fully discussed by Professor Ward in a paper entitled "The Weather Element in American Climates" (*Annals Assoc. Amer. Geogrs.*, Vol. 4, 1915, pp. 3-54).

**Smoke from the Minnesota Forest Fires of October, 1918.** Between October 13 and 17, 1918, smoke clouds from forest fires in Minnesota and the adjacent sections of Wisconsin spread over a large portion of the United States east of the Missouri River. As stated in Mr. Richardson's article above, the fires started on October 12, following an exceptionally severe drought during which the precipitation had averaged only 20 to 25 per cent of the normal. At Duluth the smoke became dense about the middle of the afternoon. By the morning of the 13th the smoke-cloud had overspread the Michigan Peninsula and central Indiana. In twelve hours more, strong northwest winds had carried this cloud across Ohio into New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. The two latter sections were reached shortly after 10 P. M. On the morning of the 14th, the smoke had spread as far south as Charleston, S. C., and Little Rock, Ark., and in another day more than 300 miles farther. On the 15th easterly winds set in in western Minnesota. The smoke cloud was carried across North Dakota on the 16th and into Nebraska on the following day. The transportation of smoke clouds eastward from forest fires in the Northwest has often been observed in the United States, especially during dry spells in the late summer and autumn months. The peculiar feature of the phenomenon in October, 1918, was the extraordinary rapidity of the eastward and southeastward progression of the smoke. The meteorological conditions which prevailed during this particular period are considered and many details regarding the occurrence are given in a recent discussion by Mr. Herbert Lyman (*Monthly Weather Rev.*, Vol. 46, 1918, pp. 506-509).

R. DEC. WARD

**A Memorial to Major Powell at the Grand Canyon.** On May 20, 1918, upon the border of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado there was dedicated a simple monument to the memory of John Wesley Powell, first explorer of that gorge. It consists of a truncated pyramid built of rough-hewn native stone and standing on the rim of the canyon at Sentinel Point, about a mile west of Grand Canyon station. A bronze tablet bears a low-relief portrait of Powell and the names of the other men who took part in his two expeditions down the dangerous course of the river. Mr. Frederick S. Dellenbaugh, late librarian of the American Geographical Society and one of the survivors of those explorations, writing in the *American Anthropologist* for October-December, 1918 (pp. 432-436), fittingly speaks of the monument as "marking the conclusion of a great epoch in the history of the United States, the epoch of western exploration and exploratory development." The story of Powell's voyage down the canyon in 1869, his more complete survey of 1871, and subsequent work conducted under his guidance is told in his own report to the Smithsonian Institution entitled "Exploration of the Colorado River of the West and Its Tributaries" (Washington, 1875). This volume has long been out of print, but a later edition, "First Through the Grand Canyon," edited by Horace Kephart, was published in 1915. F. S. Dellenbaugh in the "Romance of the Colorado River" (New York, 1902) and "A Canyon Voyage" (New York, 1908) gives the history of Powell's two expeditions, including also an account of other attempts to navigate the gorge and a full description of the canyon.

Though the descent of the Colorado was the most picturesque of Powell's achievements, it was by no means the most important. Largely through his efforts was brought about the co-ordination of the various federal surveys which up to 1879 had been engaged in the exploration of the national domain and which were merged in that year to form the United States Geological Survey. In this connection it is interesting to note that, according to Gilbert, Powell's plan for the organization of the Geological Survey, which was not adopted in full, included the formation of three bureaus to conduct investigations in the fields of geology, geography, and ethnology. His activities as director of that survey from 1881 until 1894 and of the Bureau of Ethnology from 1879 to 1902, the year of his death, constitute a notable contribution to science. A biographical sketch by G. K. Gilbert is contained in the *Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1902* (pp. 633-640) and one by W. M. Davis is given in the *Biographical Memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences* (Washington, 1915).

#### SOUTH AMERICA

**Rainfall of Chile.** In the general distribution of its rainfall, Chile presents many striking analogies with the Pacific coast of the United States. From the heavy rainfall of the southern Chilean provinces to the aridity of the northern nitrate provinces there is the same general gradation as is seen in passing from the rainy northwestern coast

of Washington to the dry districts of Southern California and of Lower California. There have recently been published monthly rainfall values for Chile for the period 1910-15, together with a complete summary of the available annual values from 1849 to 1915 (*Inst. Meteorol. y Geofis. de Chile Publ. No. 20*, Santiago, 1917). Mr. R. C. Mossman has reviewed these new data (*Quart. Journ. Royal Meteorol. Soc.*, Oct. 1918, pp. 294-302), thereby extending a previous paper of his on the climate of Chile (*Journ. Scottish Meteorol. Soc.*, Vol. 15, 1911, pp. 313-346) in which he discussed the pressure, wind, and other conditions which control the annual and seasonal rainfall of that country.

The rainfall of Chile in middle latitudes is very variable, years of mean annual precipitation being comparatively rare, while there is a pronounced tendency to years of drought and of excessive rainfall. In the rainy season, which is from May to August in latitudes 27°-40° S. (and probably as far as 44° S.), 95 per cent of the annual fall occurs at Serena (30° S.), the proportion diminishing steadily as one goes south. A five-year record for Cabo Roper (46°49' S.) shows an equable distribution through the year. The annual number of rainy days increases from 5 at Caldera (27° S.) to 315 at Evangelista's Island (52°24' S.). There is much interest in the region of maximum rainfall in Chile, which ought also to prove to be the wettest in the whole continent of South America. Data are still incomplete, but more than 200 inches of rain in one year have been recorded at three points between latitudes 42°30' and 52°30' S.

R. DEC. WARD

## EUROPE

**The Geography of the Waldensian Valleys in the Italian Alps.** In the article on "The Regions of Mixed Populations in Northern Italy" by Professor Marinelli in the March number of the *Review* mention was made (p. 147) of the Waldensians, the French-speaking, Protestant sect in the Italian Alps inhabiting the upper basin of the Pellice, a tributary of the Po, and the contiguous valley of the Germanasca. It is the inaccessibility of their valleys from the lower plains on either side of the Cottian Alps that has kept the Waldensians isolated ethnically, linguistically, economically, and in religion from the surrounding communities. An excellent geographical study of this group has recently been published by a native of the district (G. B. Roletto: *Ricerche antropogeografiche sulla Val Pellice*, *Memorie Geogr. (Suppl. alla Riv. Geogr. Ital.) No. 35*, Florence, 1918).

Springing from glacial lakelets on the slopes of Monte Granero the Pellice first flows north and then in a generally easterly direction, receiving tributaries from the valleys on either side, for a distance of 42 miles, in which it drops 7,860 feet till it empties into the Po. The rapid descent differentiates sharply the character of the three successive divisions of the valley, marked by the towns of Bobbio, Villar, and Torre respectively: the upper valley, which is wholly pastoral; the middle valley, where agriculture and pastoral pursuits exist side by side; the lower valley, where agriculture and industrial pursuits are combined. The last stretch of the Pellice, being outside the valley, is not considered. The triple division is emphasized in every geographical aspect of the problem. It applies also to religious conditions, the upper valley being almost wholly Waldensian in the schools and public institutions as well as the churches, while in the middle valley Waldensians and Catholics are nearly equal and in the lower valley the Catholics prevail.

As in other high Alpine valleys, *transhumance*, or seasonal migration from one level to another, is the controlling factor in the economy of the upper valley—to select only one element of this comprehensive study for discussion (see the note on "Illustrations of Seasonal Migration from Switzerland and the Dinaric Countries," *Geogr. Rev.*, Vol. 6, 1918, pp. 73-74). Because of its two phases, involving a division of labor between the men and the other members of the family, the author terms this type of migration agricultural-pastoral nomadism (illustrated by a diagram, Fig. 6, p. 53). Late in April each family leaves its permanent dwelling in the valley bottom or on the lower slopes and goes up to the level of the *fourèsts*, the temporary summer huts. Here the women and children stay to tend the herd and to start the garden. The men and some of the women return to the valley bottom during the first half of May to cut the first crop of hay. At the end of the month the men descend to the plain (the Plain of the Po) to get the cattle from the winter pasture. The ascent of the whole family to the highest level of summer activity, the alp, takes place in the second half of June. As soon as the herd is properly established there the men return to the *fourèst* level to cut their second crop of hay. The descent of the herds from the alp to the *fourèst* takes place in the second half of August. The men have already begun to reap the grain, in which they are now assisted by the whole family. The potatoes are dug up and the ground prepared for oats and rye. At the first autumnal rains the whole family descends to the

permanent dwelling. The third crop of hay is cut soon after. At the beginning of November the herds are taken down to the plain.

In this connection it is of interest to note that the *fourêts*, although now temporary habitations only, were once permanently occupied. In the seventeenth century floods and, particularly, the pestilence of 1630 drove the inhabitants to occupy the higher levels. The high mortality of this period was not overcome until the end of the century, when a population increase led to the re-occupation of the valley bottoms.

**Early Maps of Scotland.** The Royal Scottish Geographical Society has recently undertaken to augment its collection of old maps of Scotland. Starting with a nucleus of 28 maps dating earlier than 1836, all but five of them prior to 1800, the committee organized for the purpose has been able to obtain, either by gift or purchase, some very interesting maps and plans. A description by Mr. Harry R. G. Inglis of those already in the Society's collection is contained in the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* for June, 1918 (pp. 217-230). Succeeding numbers of the magazine (Oct., 1918, pp. 378-386, and Feb., 1919, pp. 41-46) give some account of those maps which, either because of their value as bases for later work or because of unique features, are of peculiar interest.

Among rare maps of Scotland already secured in this campaign is one by an unknown Italian cartographer apparently issued between 1560 and 1570 and evidently based on a still earlier unidentified map (*ibid.*, Dec., 1918, p. 466; reproduced in Feb., 1919, number). Another that has attracted attention is one of Scotland by the French cartographer Barbic du Bocage, whose best known works are the maps of Greece in Barthelémy's "*Voyage du Jeune Anacharsis en Grèce*" (Paris, 1799). The Scottish Society has thus far been unable to discover any mention of a map of Scotland in lists of those made by this geographer.

It may be of interest to members of the American Geographical Society to know that in the map collection of this Society are found 14 out of the 23 early maps of Scotland in the original collection of the Scottish Geographical Society. Of the eight of earliest date all but one (that of Nagel, of which no other copy is known) are in the American Geographical Society's collection. In addition the Society possesses the following maps of Scotland dating earlier than 1700: Ortelius, 1579 and 1584 editions of atlas; Mercator, 1613 and 1633 editions of atlas; Speed, 1676; Coronelli, c. 1692.

## AFRICA

**Cape-to-Cairo Air Routes.** In connection with Dr. Taylor's article on "Air Routes to Australia" in this number of the *Review* and the recent airplane flights in four days from England to India, to which he also refers, the plans for an air route from Cairo to Cape Town are of interest. They were outlined in an address to the African Society of London on January 7, 1919, on "Commercial Aviation in the Light of War Experience" by Major-General Sir F. H. Sykes, Chief of the British Air Staff (*The African World*, Jan. 11, 1919, p. 341, London; see also Jan. 18 issue, p. 382).

The flights will be undertaken both by flying boat and by airplane. In each case the route follows the Nile to Lake Tanganyika. It is hoped to provide landing places every 200 miles in this stretch, at Assuan, Wadi Halfa, Abu Hamed, Khartum, Kodok (Fashoda), Lake No, Bor (6° N.), Lake Albert, Jinja (at Nile outlet of Lake Victoria), Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika. The route for the flying boat will then be Karonga (at the head of Lake Nyassa), Blantyre, Beira, Lourenço Marques, Durban, Port Elizabeth, Cape Town, 5,700 miles in all; and for the airplane: Elizabethville, Livingstone, Bulawayo, Johannesburg, Bloemfontein, Cape Town, 5,300 miles. Survey parties have already been sent out from Cairo to inspect and arrange possible landing places.

The Cape-to-Cairo route will form part of a through air service from London to Cape Town. A preliminary flight, estimated to take 7-14 days, will soon be made by a Handley-Page machine under the auspices of the British Air Ministry. The calling places on the way to Cairo will be Marseilles, Naples, and Crete. Ultimately it is expected that the distance of 7,000 miles between London and Cape Town will be covered in six days (this is about the same average speed as that assumed by Dr. Taylor between Calcutta and Brisbane).

## GEOGRAPHICAL NEWS

**Officers of the Association of American Geographers for 1919.** The following were elected officers of the Association of American Geographers at the fourteenth annual meeting at Baltimore, December 27-28, 1918: President, Professor Charles R. Dwyer; First Vice-President, Dr. Herbert E. Gregory; Second Vice-President, Dr. Isaiah Bowman; Secretary, Dr. Oliver L. Fassig; Treasurer, Mr. François E. Matthes; Councilor for three years, Professor Eliot Blackwelder.

**Creation of a Mexican Bureau of Archeology and Ethnography.** The Government of Mexico, through its Department of Agriculture and Development (Fomento), has organized a bureau of archeological and ethnographical studies (Secretaría de Agricultura y Fomento: Programa de la Dirección de Estudios Arqueológicos y Etnográficos, formulado por el Director Manuel Gamio, 44 pp., Mexico, 1918). The purpose of this bureau will be to carry on scientific investigations regarding the aboriginal races of the republic, their geographical environment, their culture, languages, monuments, history, and their present social and economic condition as related to their importance in the development of national unity. The work will be undertaken on the basis of regional surveys covering the above points. As nearly 40 per cent of the inhabitants of Mexico are of pure Indian stock and about an equal proportion are of mixed race, the Indian element predominating, such a study as that contemplated should yield important results both to the sciences concerned and in the welfare of the republic.

#### PERSONAL

DR. WILLIAM T. BRIGHAM, in charge of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum of Honolulu since its foundation, has resigned the directorship of the institution, and the trustees have conferred upon him the title of Director Emeritus. Dr. Brigham continues his connection with the museum as Curator of Anthropology.

THE HON. H. BURTON, South African Minister of Railways and Harbours, delivered a lecture on "Railways and Communications in South Africa" before the African Society of London at its first luncheon meeting in 1918.

MR. WILLIAM CROOKE, late of the Bengal Civil Service, has received the honorary degree of D.Sc. from the University of Oxford in recognition of his researches on the anthropology of the native races of India. Among other works he has written: "The Northwestern Provinces of India: Their History, Ethnology, and Administration," London, 1897, and "Natives of Northern India" (in series "The Native Races of the British Empire"), London, 1907.

DR. J. J. GALLOWAY of the Department of Geology of Columbia University spent the summer of 1918 in the peninsula of Yucatan studying its geology and petroleum resources.

DR. ALEŠ HRDLÍČKA of the United States National Museum read a paper on "The War and the Race" before Section H of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at its seventy-first meeting at Baltimore, December 23-28, 1918.

SIR HARRY JOHNSTON, the noted authority on colonial Africa, who was elected president of the African Society of London for 1919, delivered an address before that body entitled "The Importance of Africa" at the first of a series of luncheon meetings held by that Society in 1918.

MR. E. M. LEHNERTS, director and editor of the *Bulletin of the American Bureau of Geography*, 1900-1901, and joint editor of the *Journal of Geography*, 1902-1904, read a paper on March 17 before the New York Academy of Sciences entitled "Some Field Studies in Glacier [National] Park."

MR. PHILIP AINSWORTH MEANS sailed on March 15 from New Orleans for Peru and Ecuador, where he will undertake general historical and archeological studies. Mr. Means contributed an article entitled "A Note on the Guarani Invasions of the Inca Empire" to the December, 1917, *Review*, and is the author of "An Outline of the Culture Sequence in the Andean Area" (reviewed in the *Geogr. Rev.*, Vol. 4, 1917, p. 500).

PROFESSOR J. C. MERRIAM of the University of California read a paper on "Race Origin and History as Factors in World Politics" before Section H of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at its seventy-first meeting at Baltimore, December 23-28, 1918.

MR. WILLIAM P. NORTHRUP, first vice-president of the Matthews-Northrup Works of Buffalo, New York, was the guest of honor at a dinner tendered by his associates in December, 1918, at the completion of his fiftieth year of connection with the J. N. Matthews Company, owners of the Matthews-Northrup Works. The Matthews-Northrup Works are one of the leading commercial map-making firms in this country using the wax-engraving process. One of their foremost productions is the Century Atlas.

DR. H. J. SPINDEN of the American Museum of Natural History read a paper on February 24 before the American Ethnological Society on "The Indians of Eastern Nicaragua."

MR. VILHJÁLMUR STEFANSSON was awarded—in addition to the Charles P. Daly Medal of the American Geographical Society (cf. *Jan. Review*, p. 48)—the Hubbard Gold Medal of the National Geographic Society of Washington on January 10, the Elisha Kent Kane Medal of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia on January 24, the Helen Culver Gold Medal of the Geographic Society of Chicago on March 10, and the gold medal of the Explorers' Club of New York, in recognition of his Arctic explorations.

DR. H. N. WHITFORD of Yale University read two papers before the meeting of the Society of American Foresters, held in conjunction with the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Baltimore, December 27-28, 1918, entitled "Forest Formations in British Columbia," and "The Structure and Value of the Paraná Pine Forests of Brazil." The latter paper was based on the results of a six months' trip made in the summer of 1918 in behalf of the Yale Forestry School. The Paraná pine (*Araucaria*) forest is the most extensive coniferous forest in the southern hemisphere and covers a region of not less than 100 square miles.

#### OBITUARY

THEODOOR DE BOOY died suddenly from the effects of influenza at Yonkers, N. Y., on February 18, at the age of 36. Although his field of work was archeology, his extensive travels, especially in the West Indies, gave him an intimate knowledge of the geography of those regions. From 1912 to 1918 he was a member of the staff of the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, of New York City, as field explorer for West Indian work. In 1911 and 1912 he visited the Bahamas, especially the Caicos group; in 1913 and 1914, Jamaica, Santo Domingo, and eastern Cuba; in 1915, the island of Margarita, Venezuela, and Trinidad; in 1916 and 1917, Porto Rico, Martinique, and the Virgin Islands. In 1918 he undertook, under the auspices of the American Geographical Society and the University of Pennsylvania Museum, an expedition to the Sierra de Perija between Colombia and Venezuela to explore the unknown interior of the range and study the Motilone Indians, the savage remnant of a tribe which has always kept their country free from white settlement and exploration. The geographical aspects of this trip were described in the November and December, 1918, issues of the *Geographical Review*, the ethnologic in the *University of Pennsylvania Museum Journal* for September-December, 1918. Among the author's large number of publications the following are of geographical interest: Island of Margarita, Venezuela (*Bull. Pan. Amer. Union*, April, 1916); The Birthplace of Josephine, Empress of France [Martinique], *ibid.*, April, 1917; Eastern Part of the Dominican Republic, *ibid.*, Sept., 1917; The Town of Baracoa and the Eastern Part of Cuba, *ibid.*, Nov., 1917; The Virgin Islands of the United States, *Geogr. Rev.*, Nov., 1917; The Turks and Caicos Islands, *ibid.*, July, 1918; The Virgin Islands: Our New Possessions (joint author with J. T. Faris), Philadelphia, 1918; The Less Known Regions of the West Indies, *Journ. of Geogr.*, Feb., 1919; Tropical versus Arctic Exploration, *The Scientific Monthly* (to be published); On the Possibility of Determining the First Landfall of Columbus by Archaeological Research, *Hispanic Amer. Hist. Rev.*, Feb., 1919.

DAVID LUBIN of San Francisco, founder of the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome and the American representative on its permanent board, died in Rome on December 31, 1918, in his seventy-seventh year. The International Institute of Agriculture is an organization which collects agricultural information of every sort from all parts of the world. Its regular publications are of great value to geographers because of their international scope. (For an account of the organization see "The International Institute of Agriculture: Its Organization, Activity, and Results," 45 pp., Rome, 1915.)